Universal Justice and Peace Are Nippon's Goal

Nippon Times

Today's Sacrifices Mean Victory Tomorrow

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SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE NOW IN SHONAN; WILL SET UP GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA

WANG KEH-MIN GETS POST AS CHAIRMAN OF N. CHINA COUNCIL

New Leader Is Ex-Minister of Finance—Was Born in Chekiang

SUCCEEDS CHU SHEN

Ceremony of Installation to Be Held Today, Information Bureau States

Domei

PEKING, July 4.—Wang Keh-min, a man of great importance in affairs of North China, has entered the arena of active North China politics again as Chairman of the North China Political Council, succeeding Chu Shen, who died suddenly of illness on July 2.

The Information Bureau of the North China Political Council today issued a statement which follows:

"1. Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Council, who had for a long time been ailing with jaundice, died at 3 a.m. on July 2.

"2. The Council, while notifying the National Government of the death of Mr. Chu, got the directors to name Mr. Wang Shih-chin, one of them in charge of financial affairs, to act as Chairman of the Council pending the appointment of a regular chairman.

"3. The National Government has appointed Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Highest Advisory Committee of the North China Political Council, to be Chairman of the Council. The ceremony of installing the new Chairman will be held on July 5."

Was Active Till Death

Mr. Chu had been regularly attending to his duties in spite of the fact that he was in failing health.

The directors of the Council got together at his home at 10 a.m. on the day of his death to discuss ways and means of meeting the situation growing out of the death of the chairman.

On July 4 an arrangement was made under which Wang Keh-min, one of the political leaders of North China, was to come forward to head the Council.

The late Mr. Chu was born at Yungching, Chihli, in 1880. He studied law in Japan, and entered the bar for a time after his return from Japan. He entered the service of the Ministry of Justice in 1912. He was appointed Minister of Justice in 1917, and held this post for three years. He was concurrently Minister of the Interior in 1919.

Mr. Chu was a strong supporter of the Anfu clique under Tuan Chi-jui's leadership and after the overthrow of the clique he was relieved of both offices in the Cabinet and his arrest was ordered. He had been living in retirement since 1923 before he was called to the chairmanship of the North China Political Council.

Was Counsellor

Wang Keh-min, the new Chairman of the North China Political Council, was born at Hangchow, Chekiang, in 1870. He was director of students in Japan before he became Counsellor to the Chinese Legation in Japan in 1902.

He traveled in Europe in 1913. Upon his return home he was made managing-director of the Banque Industrielle de China. He was President of the Bank of China in 1917. He was not long in this post before he was appointed Minister of Finance. He was again Minister of Finance in Sun Pao-Chi's Cabinet.

He had for a long time been in retirement before he was appointed chairman of the highest advisory committee of the North China Political Council.

New Telegraph Stations

Domei

MANILA, July 3.—The Bureau of Telegraphic Communications today announced the opening of new telegraph stations at Nasugbu in Batangas State and Masbato, capital of Masabate State.

The two new offices will start general telegraphic services from July 5, the announcement added.

Juvenile Crime Wave Sweeps U.S.—High School Girls Discard Morals

Yankees Shudder as Increase in Social Diseases Threatens Armed Forces; Young Women Said More Dangerous Than Enemy

The serious rise in the number of juvenile crime cases, especially those committed by girls, is one of the outstanding problems of wartime America, a Buenos Aires July 2 report to the Mainichi reveals.

The problem especially of the "Victory Girls," morally loose and disease-ridden high school-age girls who congregate around every army and navy post, is considered extremely grave, prompting the magazine Commn Sense to assert, "The American public's greatest enemy is not Hitler but the Victory Girls," the report further discloses.

The American publication points out that this critical rise in the rate of juvenile crimes committed is due largely to the unhealthy character of the American family's mode of living, and that the root lies in the people's moral laxity. The question, also accompanied by the rising rate of social diseases, is being regarded with horror by many leading Americans.

Admitting openly the serious threat to American living, the assistant chief of the social disease division of the American health consultation center, declared, "If we do not exert our greatest efforts to prevent this the result will be tragic to behold. The responsibilities of the family, the school, and the church, are indeed great."

Parents Deeply Concerned

American parents too have become deeply concerned over this serious trend and, according to a report of a recent Gallup poll in the magazine Time, 68 per cent of American parents were for and 16 per cent against the inclusion of sex education in the high school curriculum.

With many new terms being born with the war, one of them, "Victory Girls," has become a popular term throughout America. "Victory Girls" is a term for morally loose girls in their teens who hang around and follow any uniformed man. Their existence is considered so serious that the magazine Common Sense has asserted. "The American public's greatest enemy is not Hitler but the Victory Girls."

The number of social disease cases among these "Victory Girls," according to Common Sense, is tragic, with statistics taken in one early investigation showing that four-fifths of the girls afflicted were under 19 years of age. In another examination center it was found that of those afflicted, two-thirds are under twenty and that there were a comparatively great number of those around the age of fifteen.

Questioned why they had done what they did, the girls replied calmly and simply, "Because there was nothing else to do," or "Because I thought it was my patriotic duty to be nice to the poor fellows who will all be sent overseas and killed." These answers prove beyond doubt, says the magazine, the fearful slide taken in their moral level. These girls will be the ones to pay the highest price for their actions, the magazine says.

Viewed As Critical

That American high school-age girls are now the hidden source of social diseases has been taken up by the United States Army as a critical problem. This situation can also be regarded as a sign of a breakdown in the American wartime family. It is believed that juvenile delinquency and immorality arise because in many families both the father and mother go out to work leaving their children to do what they want to do. However all the cases are not necessarily confined to families in which both parents have to work.

A certain military doctor in Phoenix, Arizona, stated recently. "For the first time in history we will blood-test officers just as we do ordinary soldiers. That is because in this area there are many people of good social position who carry social diseases." The federation for the protection of unmarried mothers too, in a recent report, reveals that an increasing number of those taken under the protection of the federation are daughters of well-to-do families.

All these developments only serve to reveal that a breakdown has come about with the disorder of wartime activity in American morality, always without firm basis and lax. It goes without saying, however, that this trend should not be overestimated.

GERMAN ARTILLERY POUNDS LENINGRAD

Reich Air and Ground Units Shoot Down 24 Enemy Craft In Mediterranean

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—Action has begun again after a long quiet in the Leningrad sector, with German heavy artillery suddenly belching fire on Friday. In concert with other artillery units already in action, heavy artillery units on Friday, with long-range guns began pouring high explosives on the city of Leningrad and caused heavy damage to important military installations there, reports from Colonel Ernst Von Hanmel reveal.

24 Planes Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—No notable change has occurred on the Eastern front, the Fuehrer's headquarters announced today.

The announcement revealed:

1. No notable change has taken place on the Eastern front.
2. German heavy artillery units have bombarded important installations within Leningrad.
3. German air units and ground batteries in the Mediterranean area have shot down 24 enemy planes, including a few 4-motored bombers. Adding the number of enemy planes shot down on Friday the enemy losses amount to 30 planes.
4. On Friday night the enemy air force penetrated into western Germany and dropped bombs. Damage was done to some buildings.
5. During June the German Air Arm and Navy shot down 614 Anglo-American planes, including 408 4-motored bombers in Germany and German-occupied territories.

JAPANESE AIR FORCE BOMBS RENDOVA ISLE

U.S. Navy Makes Announcement; Davis Admits Difficulties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 3.—The United States Navy Department announced today that Japanese bomber-fighter units bombed the positions of United States forces on Rendova Island yesterday, in its official announcement issued at noon today, according to Washington reports.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, spoke of the difficulty of the Rendova campaign at the press interview given last night.

"We must be prepared to realize that the Rendova campaign will be accompanied with extreme difficulty and much sacrifices," he said. "Japanese forces are skilful in jungle operations, and they are certain to put up fierce resistance. It is also expected that the Japanese air forces will make strong and clever attacks on the United States transportation in those waters."

1,586 Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, July 2.—A total of 1,586 Anglo-American planes have been shot down in the Mediterranean area by the Axis air arm and ground batteries in the four months from March through June, Italian military quarters revealed today. At least 8,000 anti-Axis flyers have been lost with their planes, the same quarters also disclosed.

COAL STRIKE IN U.S. CUTS DOWN OUTPUT OF WAR MATERIALS

Steel Industries Particularly Hard-Hit by Prolonged Brawl in Pits

ICKES MAKES APPEAL

Festered Relations Between Operators, Workers Still Unhealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 3.—The coal mine strike in America is not yet over in spite of the truce which was concluded between the Mine Workers' Union and the mine owners on June 21, according to a Washington dispatch.

Everywhere in America there is talk of the effect which has been produced by the tie-up on munitions production.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, concurrently Fuel Administrator, speaking on July 3 of the effect of the mine strike disclosed that there has been a decrease of 1,728,000 tons in the output of coal in the first six months of the year from the corresponding period of last year as a direct consequence of the strike.

The American official took occasion to make an appeal to the miners to make a special effort to get more coal in the future.

The same official, speaking on June 30, stated that the output of coal since April had shown a decrease of 23,000 tons from the estimate.

The comment was made by observers here that the very fact that the output of coal in the first half of this year was not much below the output in the corresponding period of last year does not amount to much. It was asserted that one can have a sense of the seriousness of the situation if one remembers the immensity of the production program of the Government for the first six months of the year.

Reports from various parts of America tell a tale of the extent to which the various key industries in America are feeling the effect of the strike.

The United States Steel Corporation is reported to have announced on July 3 that five of the corporation's furnaces remained idle because of the failure of 100,000 miners in the Pittsburg area to return to work.

The coal strike, another report reaching here from New York, indicates, is responsible for the fact that the output of steel in America in the

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Press Comments

Sunday, July 4, 1943

TOKYO SHIMBUN—'Freedom' in U.S.

ASAHI—Dispersion of City Population

Freedom in U.S.

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—Today is Independence Day in the United States. The reason why we remember this day is that 167 years ago a new nation was born in the American Continent which had a simple but burning spirit. We do not remember it simply because a nation was born or became independent then, but because that spirit of independence was in a way similar to the great spirit of the foundation of our Empire. The basic idea of independence, liberty and equality based on justice had been concretely manifested by later Presidents of the United States. This was so in 1863 when the civil war was fought to protect the liberty of the Negroes. The burning sense of justice displayed by President Lincoln had also impressed us.

This attitude of the United States toward justice and independence, however, gradually weakened, and as its structure as a capitalistic State became perfected, the so-called ambition of world control rose in the United States. The Liberty Bell originally made to peal for justice came to be a symbol for world turmoil.

The open-door and equality policies declared by the United States regarding the Orient proved that the American spirit of independence bowed before capitalistic demands. Then, the anti-Japanese immigration law was adopted in utter disregard for racial equality, the greatest item in the independence spirit of the United States.

America abandoned the ideals she adopted in founding the nation, and by doing so has voluntarily left the world of justice.

Wendell Willkie, in his book "One World," wrote that the United States cast away her independence principle and caused the World War as a means to attain world conquest. The United States should give up its imperialistic war, and returning to the ideal of her foundation, must realize that the safety of the United States lies in the maintenance of the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other countries. On Independence Day, the people of the United States should bow before the tomb of George Washington and ponder on the spirit of the national foundation, Willkie added.

We have stressed this point to the Americans before the outbreak of the

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Calls on All Indians To Rise and Fight

SPEAKS AT RALLY

Resolution of Thanks to Japan Passed—National Anthem Sung

Domei

SHONAN, July 4.—Subhas Chandra Bose, the foremost leader in the Indian movement for Independence, today called on Indians throughout the world to rise and fight unitedly for the freedom of their enslaved motherland.

Speaking at a huge rally of East Asia representatives of the Indian Independence League held this morning at the Greater East Asia Theater, the dynamic Indian leader drove home the point that this time there will only be success or death.

The rain falling since last night had stopped and the skies were blue this morning as several thousand Indian representatives from Japan, Malai, Manchoukuo, Hongkong, French Indo-China, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and Burma, filled the the theater decorated by Indian and Japanese flags and posters with the slogan "No victory without fighting." At 10:50 a.m. the entire audience arose and rocked the theater with applause as Subhas Chandra Bose and Rash Behari Bose made their appearance.

As Subhas Chandra Bose, wearing a white suit and a determined expression, and Rash Behari Bose took their seats before the audience they were presented bouquets by seven Indian maidens, and the meeting once again shook the hall with its applause.

The meeting opened with the Indian patriots singing the Indian national anthem accompanied by the Indian orchestra. There were tears in many eyes as the strains of the anthem symbolizing India's struggle filled the hall. At 11:10 a.m. Rash Behari Bose mounted the rostrum and introduced Subhas Chandra Bose, then appointed him President of the League. The assembly showed its unanimous approval by resounding applause. Following that the representative from Sumatra delivered a speech welcoming Subhas Chandra Bose and revealing with what resolve the Indians in Sumatra will fight.

At 11:30 a.m. Subhas Chandra Bose came before the microphone, cheered by a roaring hand waving audience. Speaking in Hindustani, Mr. Bose for more than ten minutes eloquently drove home to Indians

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Text of Bose's Speech

"From the bottom of my heart I thank you, Mr. Rash Behari Bose, the representative in East Asia of the movement for Indian independence, for appointing me leader in East Asia of the Indian Independence Movement. I have accepted that post and I humbly pray that God will give me strength to carry out my duties, and hope sincerely that I will be able to satisfy completely my compatriots inside and outside of India. If you will accept the experience that I have gained in India and out since the outbreak of the current great war then you too will understand as I do that the God above is protecting us from the many cases of persecution and oppression and is leading our efforts toward victory and freedom. By this fact my optimism and confidence has increased a hundredfold.

"My friends! The time has finally come for the freedom-loving Indians to rise. In wartime and in emergency, however, military discipline, as well as the indomitable loyalty to fall for a great cause, is of the greatest necessity. Therefore, I would like to call upon all of my compatriots in East Asia to prepare fully to go into the intense fighting lying before us with solid organization under one centralized control and leadership. I believe deeply that you will not act contrary to my expectations.

"I also believe firmly that the freedom-loving Indians throughout the world who have continued to work actively for Indian independence will all give their support to the present movement. And the Indians at present in enemy countries and who therefore are unable to work actively for Indian independence also support us spiritually. This is the first time in recent world history that Indians in various foreign countries have been united into one centralized organization aiming at the attainment of a common goal. What is further to be noted is that patriotic Indians outside of India are working as one for their motherland in perfect harmony with complete contact with their comrades in India. Since I left India in 1941, carrying with me a truly important mission, I have had frequent occasions to declare openly, bluntly, that my mission is based on the will of the absolute majority of my compatriots. And in spite of every device the secret police contrived to prevent me from doing so, I have maintained continuous contact with my compatriots at home.

"Not only that, I can tell you here that in the last twelve months a great number of our representatives have made contact from all directions with India. Some of these representatives were captured, some were shot to death. But when the time comes we will without fail avenge them fully. The greater number of these representatives, however, escaped being captured and especially, according to recent reports, are carrying out action satisfactorily. That is, the patriotic Indians in foreign countries are working actively as fitting representatives of the fighters for independence in India. I would like to repeat that what we have done until today, and what we will do in the future for the independence of India, have all been for the good of India and absolutely have not been contrary to what our compatriots desired. I say that definitely again to all Indians.

"Then how can we gain independence? There was a time when we hoped that Britain would be forced under an international crisis to accede voluntarily for its own good to Indian demands for independence. But those friends who held that view are today no doubt feeling the sorrow of this futile dream. It is clear that Britain, during the war and after, will continue to exploit India. That Wavell is about to be sent to India as Viceroy is only for that reason.

"A certain section in India seems to be extremely dissatisfied over the appointment of Wavell. They probably wanted some one like Halifax for that post. I cannot agree with such a view. By Wavell's appointment I see, like the handwriting on the wall, a prophesy of the future. Wavell carries with him

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335 AIRCRAFT LOST BY BRITISH IN JUNE

No Mention Made by Britain of Number of Planes Downed In West Europe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—The British Air Ministry has announced that 335 British planes had been lost in the British mainland and northern Europe during June, according to a London dispatch. Planes lost by Britain in western Europe that constitutes the most important of the fronts, especially the western part of the German mainland, and in the Mediterranean area are not included.

It is calculated in neutral circles here that the number of planes lost by Britain on all fronts during June were much in excess of 1,000.

Minimizing Losses

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—The British Air Ministry gets to talking about the losses which have been incurred by the anti-Axis air force ever since the outbreak of hostilities just to conceal from the public the fact that little effect is produced by the bombing attacks the anti-Axis airmen are making in Europe which are proving extremely costly.

The Ministry, according to a London report, announced on July 2 that a total of 9,960 planes had been lost by the anti-Axis air force up to the end of June.

The figure does not include the anti-Axis losses in planes in the Pacific area and on the Burma front.

There is the fact that more than 2,000 anti-Axis planes have been lost in western Europe alone since the first of January.

In the light of this fact one will not hesitate to decide on the amount of credence one may give to the British Air Ministry's announcement.

SURRENDER TERMS FOR ITALY BLASTED

Stefani Bares British Demand; Says Nation Will Fight to The Last

Domei

ROME, July 3.—With Italian morale continuing to rise still higher in spite of the indiscriminate bombing and nerve warfare carried out by the anti-Axis forces, the Stefani News Agency today revealed the terms of surrender Britain seeks to force on the Italians in case of a British victory.

In revealing the terms of surrender appearing in the British magazine 19th Century, Stefani urged the people to fight for final victory with further determination.

The terms of surrender are:

1. Surrender of the Italian fleet and air force.
2. Cession to Britain of Pantellaria Island and other strategic areas.
3. Cession to Jugoslavia of the Istria area at the head of the Adriatic Sea.
4. Cession to Greece of several islands.
5. Abolition of Italy's colonial empire.
6. Reduction of the Italian Army to a number necessary for the maintenance of order.
7. Ousting of Italy from among the world Powers.
8. Renunciation of Italy's so-called strategic, political, and economic rights in the Balkans.
9. Renunciation of Fascism.

Commenting on the terms of surrender, Stefani declared: "Britain, the so-called 'Friend of Italy' aims to take away the results gained by Italy in the past. The British should know that they cannot force such terms on Italy until they have beaten it completely. As long as there remains an Italian able to take up arms he will fight till the last to reject such 'friendly terms.'"

Great Significance Attached to His Arrival

SIGNAL FOR ACTION

Independence Campaign Given New Impetus—More Resolute Drive Expected

Before impassioned Indians defiant in their determination to wrest independence from the hands of the British, fiery and dynamic Subhas Chandra Bose declared that he will establish a provisional government of Free India to push the movement for independence at a rally in Shonan, Sunday.

In words vibrant with the concrete possibility of complete end to British tyranny, the vehement Indian leader called upon every Indian, home and abroad, to defy all sacrifices and barriers until the goal has been attained.

He declared that the Indian independence drive has entered a new stage from which there was no turning back. Particularly after August last year, the strategic nature of battles of the Indian people for freedom has become aggressive, more positive and more violent, he said, adding that the month of August will go down in the history of India as the turning point in the tide which will soon overpower the British.

Pointing out to the emancipation movements of the world in the past, he stated that there were invariably supported by outside nations, and that two conditions were necessary in their accomplishment. "The first is a favorable international situation and the second is sacrifice."

"The first condition has already been realized . . . for Japan, Germany and Italy are now fighting our enemy and giving him fatal blows. . . . These three nations are also determined to continue the war until the imperialism of the United States and Britain is destroyed. Thus we are in a very favorable position," he declared, emphasizing that there was no reason why India should not obtain the cooperation of these nations striving for the creation of a new world order.

Subhas Chandra Bose then reminded the Indian people that in case the United States and Britain should emerge victorious from this war, India will be chained and bleeded, and thrown into the abyss of despair and destruction. In moving words, he urged all the people of India to exert their best efforts until the enemies of mankind have been crushed.

Only after the attainment of complete independence will the provisional government of Free India dissolve, he said.

"In order to gain its end, the provisional government will prepare the Indians at home and abroad for an armed struggle with American and British imperialism. An armed struggle will for an independent India represent the last phase of the national effort of the Indian people.

"The provisional government will have finished its work when American and British imperialism is swept out of India. A permanent government reflecting the will of the Indian people will then be set up. To it the provisional government will transfer its power."

The fiery Indian leader expressed his firm belief in final victory, not only for the Axis Powers but also for India.

"I have firm conviction that you will overcome the difficulties which are sure to confront you along the way to freedom and be successful in bringing freedom and happiness to your mother country which is

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DJAKARTA CHINESE LAUD JAPAN'S AIMS

Issue Statement Praising Nippon's Sincerity, Denounce Chiang

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 2.—On the eve of the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, Liu Chimin, acting chairman of the general meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Djakarta Overseas Chinese, and Fan Chih-wuo, adviser to the committee, issued a joint statement lauding Japan's sincerity in its efforts for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The statement, at the same time, denounced the Chungking regime for causing untold suffering to innocent Chinese by continuing its vain resistance and retarding the full emancipation of East Asia.

Liu Chi-min urged Japan and China to call a meeting of political and cultural representatives of Asiatic peoples. He pointed out that history shows that the two nations have long collaborated for the promotion of common interests, and the time has come for the two countries to march forward together again with Japan in the lead for the accomplishment of their common objective of overthrowing the Anglo-American countries.

That Japan is effecting various important measures for readjustment of the fundamental relationships between the two countries proves Japan's sincerity to put into practice its pledge to establish the Co-Prosperity Sphere, he declared.

According to Mr. Liu, the fact that important military leaders, such as General Sun Tien-ying, have joined the National Government and are publicly denouncing Chiang Kai-shek is further proof that the Chinese, even in Chungking controlled areas, are awakening to the absurdity of an Asiatic race hindering East Asiatic emancipation.

Referring to the present condition in China, he said that Chinese overseas merchants cannot but feel the gravity of their responsibility.

Mr. Fan stated that with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Chinese overseas merchants started seriously to think of the development of the China Affair and the future of Asiatic peoples.

He said that the current war has reached a decisive stage but that if the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia should exert their united efforts, as pointed out by Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, victory is absolutely assured.

Recent reports from Canton, his native place, have disclosed that the Chungking regime, because of its vain resistance, is suffering from a shortage of supplies with five bushels of rice costing 2,500 Yuan and one pound of meat 25 Yuan, he said, adding, the suffering of the people can be easily imagined in view of these facts.

In conclusion, Mr. Fan urged the Chinese nation to exert united efforts to bring about the downfall of Chiang, who is a mere pawn of the United States and Britain.

Press Comments

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present war on many occasions. The Government of Japan did everything possible to save the United States from being branded with the blame of starting the World War, and to enable her to contribute to free world trade by making the Pacific an "ocean of peace." But President Roosevelt had the intention of making the United States into a country quite different from the country Washington or Lincoln built up.

Dispersion of City Population

ASAHI—In Germany and other European countries, the dispersion of city population already has been solved.

Due to various circumstances, this idea was late in coming to Japan. When we did realize it, it was difficult to carry out.

Of course, it was because we had full confidence in our national defense that we neglected to disperse city population. But, due to the present war situation, it has become necessary to study the question closely.

What we should consider in regard to the dispersion of population are the plans that can be carried out. The transfer of some Government offices from cities to rural districts would be worthy of consideration. There are some government offices which will be able to conduct their duties almost equally well in rural districts as in large cities. When such offices are moved, not only the officials of such offices and their families, but also many others will leave.

The next question is that of moving schools, hospitals, research institutes and such to rural districts. Though it will be impossible to move all of them, a fairly large portion can be transferred.

Then, it is proposed that the houses of retired and non-working persons the sick and others should be moved.

Of course with the dispersion of city population, it will become necessary to build residences in rural districts. But houses planned to be erected in cities can be transferred to rural regions.

Also, it must be remembered that the dispersion of city population will result in increasing the production capacity in rural areas.

All in all, the question of dispersing city population should be seriously studied by all concerned.

Text of Bose's Speech

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the fate of being the last British Viceroy of India. The new Viceroy has the duty to increase Britain's political and economic exploitation of India but as a result the hate of the Indian masses will become further aggravated and a united revolutionary power will take a long step toward being more powerful.

Compromise Will Be Ruse

"However Britain, at the same time she puts into force a brute dictatorial rule, will without fail plan to accomplish a compromise. Such a plan will only be a trick, a ruse and nothing more. It follows that you, our compatriots inside India, must see through to the truth and prepare just as you did in April, 1942, when Special Envoy Cripps proposed a futile promise.

"In his recent address given at the Guild Hall, London, Prime Minister Churchill used the term "British Empire," in place of "British Commonwealth," and that has clearly revealed his attitude toward India. Of course, it is natural for the imperialistic British Prime Minister to adopt every possible effort to maintain the integrity of the British Empire. Whatever proposal he might make to India, it is from nothing but the wish to cheat the Indians. It will be absolutely meaningless to think of compromising with the British Empire that will soon disappear from the face of the earth.

"You who have learned the history of the movement for emancipation in all countries of the world know that for the attainment of independence two conditions are necessary. The first is a favorable international situation, and the second is sacrifice.

First Condition Realized

"The first condition has been already realized. If India had to fight the British Empire with her bare hands, our task must have been very difficult. But Japan, Germany and Italy are now fighting our enemy and giving him fatal blows, and thus our burden is greatly lightened. These three nations are also determined to continue the war until the imperialism of the United States and Great Britain is destroyed. Thus we are in a very favorable position.

"My friends, these two years, I had been continuing my travel to see the real condition of the world war. This study has convinced me that however long the war might continue there will be only one result—the complete victory of Japan, Germany and Italy, and their allies. Of course, there will be various difficulties before the British-American imperialism is totally smashed.

"Then in a long war, there will certainly be temporary changes in the war situation. I am well aware of the fact that at present the United States and Great Britain are enjoying temporary advantages in certain unimportant fronts. But the entire war situation and particularly strategic conditions are very favorable to Japan, Germany and Italy.

"As time passes, the United States and Britain will suffer continued defeats, as you will see. Though the British Empire possessed vast national strength, it has been asking for aids from all quarters. Thus it is natural for us to ask for sympathy and cooperation as far as possible.

Outside Support Needed

"All past emancipation movements in world history had foreign supports to attain success. In case of India, Japan, Germany and Italy have become our natural allies, and therefore in case of necessity there is nothing wrong in willingly receiving their sympathy and aid.

"Some of you seem to have been influenced by British propaganda and doubt the sincerity of the attitude of Japan, Germany and Italy toward India. It is quite natural for nations fighting British imperialism to support all demands of India. Then, putting Britain aside for a moment, it will be good for Japan, Germany and Italy, or the whole world, that India will become free. The three nations announced their attitude toward India several times in the past.

"The Government of Japan, through Prime Minister General Tojo, announced its policy toward the Philippines, Burma and India. Because the British people are hypocrites, their propaganda organs said that the Japanese attitude lacked sincerity. Prime Minister Tojo bravely announced to the whole world that the independence of Burma would be given not after the conclusion of the war but within the present year. That was a fatal blow to the British and American propaganda.

"The attitude of the Japanese Government toward the Philippines and Burma is proof of her sincerity and justice. As one of you, I can find no reason to doubt the attitude of the Japanese Government.

"Japan is a strong nation who successfully repulsed foreign invasion. Unless Asiatic peoples who had become slaves are liberated, Asiatic countries would never be safe from the threat of invasion. Japan knows this fact better than any other Asiatic nation.

"Furthermore in Japan today there has arisen strong Asiatic consciousness, and there is an atmosphere of desiring to cooperate with other Asiatic races for their emancipation. These, favorable developments are giving all enslaved Asiatic peoples an opportunity to liberate themselves and to establish a new order based on liberty and justice. If there is anyone who doubts this point, I feel like saying to him, "Believe me." In view of my loyalty or at least patriotic sentiment toward India, even enemies can not say that I am betraying my Motherland.

"As I have said at Tokyo recently, the British Government persecuted me all the time, but it was unable to crush my conviction and principle. Who can move my principle? Crafty British political parties could not cheat me, and nobody else can.

"All Indians must bear in their mind that when the United States and Britain should be victorious, India will be left in the state of slavery and will be exploited more than ever.

"Thus the only hope for India to gain independence and freedom rests on the victory of Japan, Germany, and Italy. Thus we must work so that our own fight, the Axis' victory and the freedom of India will be brought together.

Sacrifices Necessary Now

"My friends. We are now given the most favorable international situation. Therefore for attaining freedom, it is only necessary to exert sufficient endeavors and to make sacrifices. In this respect, our efforts in the past were not at all unsatisfactory.

"You will remember my declaration made last May, 85 years after the first Indian independence war, following the departure of Sir Stafford Cripps from India, that Indian resistance had entered an important stage.

"We passed a number of mile posts as we advanced on our road to independence. One of them was the intensification of the non-violence and non-obedience movement. Another was the launching of a drive to cause disturbance in India following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi in August last year. August 1942 is a most important period in the history of the independence movement in India. During that month the men in the movement abandoned their passive attitude in the drive in favor of an attitude of active resistance. It was during this month that the mass of men in India made up their minds to use some other method than non-violence and non-obedience in order to achieve their ideal of an independent India. It was clear that the time had come for the indepence movement to enter a new stage.

Object Is Clear

"The thing the Indians at home and abroad have to do today is clear. They have to build a structure enabling them to work for an independent India under unified direction. The aim of this structure is to organize the Indians in a manner which will enable them to rise in arms against British imperialism when the time to do so has come. I have an idea of mobilizing all our resources effectively, an idea which impells me to organize a provisional government of free India. The purpose of the provisional government is to direct the effort to revolutionize India and realize the ideal of an independent India.

Will Prepare Indians for Fight

In order to gain its end the provisional government will prepare the Indians at home and abroad for an armed struggle with American and British Imperialism. An armed struggle for an independent India represents the last phase of the national effort of the Indian people since 1885. The provisional government will have finished its work when American and British imperialism is swept out of India. A permanent government reflecting the will of the Indian people will then be set up. To it the provisional government will transfer power.

"When we are fully prepared for our final armed resistance, it will be possible for us to fight at the side of Japan, Germany and Italy. By participating in the war against the common enemy we shall be able to qualify as the people of a free and independent nation. Bloodshed in the cause of a great and holy principle is the price we have to pay for freedom and independence. When the Indians are ready to shed blood in this way they will have laid firmly the foundations of a structure of national unity. It must be remembered that in sacrificing ourselves to acquire freedom we shall be getting the power to preserve the fredom once it is gained.

Expresses Gratitude

"Friends, I wish to express my hearty gratitude to you who repose trust in me and who have signified your intention of giving endless support to me. I have an unshakable confidence in our ability to win in the struggle for freedom. But it will be dangerous for us to make light of the enemy. I warn you that there will be ups and downs before the ideal we are after is a reality. The enemy is strong, and he will stop at nothing to check us. I imagine that you will find yourselves starving and in frightful difficulties in the final stage of our fight for freedom.

"Freedom will be yours only when you have passed the trial. I have a firm conviction that you will overcome the difficulties which are sure to confront you along the way to freedom and be successful in bringing freedom and happiness to your mother country which is improverished and in the state of a slavery."

TOKYO SEES START OF BUDDHIST MEET

Delegates From All Over E. Asia Attend Convention on Sunday

The Grand Convention of Buddhist Youths of Greater East Asia, called to discuss ways and means of getting all Buddhist forces within Greater East Asia together to contribute toward the consummation of the war, held its first meeting at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi Sunday afternoon.

In the morning the delegates to the convention, who include representatives of almost all the Buddhist organizations of any importance in Greater East Asia, attended a memorial service for the fallen heroes of the War of Greater East Asia held at the Zozoji Temple in Shiba. Count Kocho Otani and Seijun Ando, patron and president respectively of the convention, gave addresses before the rites were held. All present offered incense to the spirits of the war dead toward the end of the service.

The convention opened at 2 p.m., with all present facing toward the Imperial Palace with bowed heads. After the national anthem was sung, the band of the Tokyo School of Music played the song of the convention.

Then, Mr. Ando, president of the convention, read an address in which he spoke of the success attained in banding together the Buddhist youths of Greater East Asia to drive all undesirable American and British influence out of this part of the globe.

He was followed by Count Otani, patron of the convention.

Then, followed the delivery of congratulatory messages by Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-cheng, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, and Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama. The message of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki was read by a proxy.

The delegates are expected to meet today to discuss the organization of Buddhsit Youths of Greater East Asia.

Coal Strike in U.S. Cuts Down Output Of War Materials

(Continued from Page 1)

first half of this year showed an increase of only two per cent from the corresponding period of last year, a fact which is remarkable considering the record output reported in March and April.

The American Government has a mind to see a total of 91,000,000 tons of steel produced in the country this year.

The rate at which the American factories are turning out the material is occasioning observers here to have a great doubt whether there will be the attainment of the goal of 91,000,000 tons the American steel works are after with Government support.

TAIWANESE RUSHING TO APPLY FOR NAVY

131,870 Youths File Applications

Illustrative of the burning patriotism of the people of Taiwan, as many as 131,870 young men filed applications for the Special Navy Volunteer Service for Taiwan on July 1, the first day for application, according to a Taihoku report to Domei.

Among the applicants are 2,384 Takasago youths who have rendered meritorious services on the Southern fronts.

The applications are expected to reach a considerable number by July 20, the closing date for applications. After examination the volunteers will enter training camps on October 1 and after six months of drill there, will formally be admitted into naval corps next April.

Subhas Bose to Form Provisional Government

(Continued from Page 1)

impoverished and in a state of slavery," he concluded.

Arrives in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, July 4.—Subhas Chandra Bose, together with Rash Behari Bose, arrived at Shonan.

The Headquarters of the Indian Independence League announced at 3 p.m. today that Subhas Chandra Bose was appointed Chairman of the Independence League.

Indians Face New Future

Domei

BERLIN, July 3.—The great significance of the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian independence movement leader, at Shonan City, was acknowledged at the Central Office of "Free India" at Berlin, which is the central organ of Indian independence movement in Europe.

The Central Office issued the following statement respecting Subhas Chandra Bose's arrival at Shonan:

"The arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose at Shonan, which was formerly the base of British imperialism, will result in further strengthening the conviction of all Indians in the final victory of the Indian Independence movement. His arrival at Shonan has given a new spur to the independence drive. It will certainly prove to be a very unpleasant development for the British.

"We firmly believe that the presence of Subhas Chandra Bose at Shonan will give more revolutionary color to the Indian independence movement, and become a signal for the complete eradication of British control of India by duress."

Bose Calls on Indians to Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

throughout the world that the time had come for final action.

After his speech a message from Prime Minister General Tojo stating that every aid would be given the Indian patriots was read. The rally was over at 1 p.m. after a resolution of thanks to Japan was passed and the Indian national anthem was sung once again.

Calls on Commander

Domei

SHONAN, July 4.—Subhas Chandra Bose this afternoon made a courtesy call on Supreme Commander X X at the X X Base after attending the Indian independence rally held this morning. In the evening, from 11:25, he broadcast to India for fifteen minutes in Hindustani.

The Past Week in Review

Enemy Dealt Severe Blow in S. Pacific

Attacking a powerful enemy fleet near Rendova in the Solomon Islands, Imperial Navy Air Forces, early in the morning of June 30, sank or heavily damaged six enemy transports, three enemy cruisers and one enemy destroyer. To add to their brilliant war results, Japanese Navy warplanes shot down more than 31 enemy planes in the encounter.

The Imperial Japanese Navy Airmen continued their devastating attack on the enemy fleet and on July 1, again wreaked havoc on its warships and planes. Their comprehensive war results for June 30 and July 1 included more than 77 enemy planes downed and 14 vessels blasted and the fury of their attack may be gauged from the fact that 31 of the Japanese planes have not yet returned.

Moreover, intrepid formations of the Imperial Army Air Units achieved further war successes on June 20, 21 and 22 by either shooting down or destroying on the ground 41 enemy planes in relentless attacks over Port Darwin, Australia, and Wau, New Guinea. Likewise the Imperial Army and Navy Ground Forces on June 20, 21, 23 and 25 engaged an aggregate total of 209 enemy planes that came attacking in the Solomons area and shot down 27 of them.

Tokyo Metropolis Makes Historic Debut

A new chapter opened in the history of the capital of the Japanese Empire as Tokyo Municipality made its historic debut as Tokyo Metropolis on July 1. The new administration was started with a solemn ceremony which was held at the lecture hall of the Commerce and Industry Encouragement Institute with the attendance of 500 officials including the first Governor Shigeo Otachi, Vice-Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura and chiefs of the eight bureaus of the Metropolitan Government.

The draft plan for the new metropolitan system was submitted to the 81st Diet Session and was passed with some amendments. Since then the Home Ministry has speeded up the preparations in view of the urgency for fortifying the capital as well as strengthening the wartime structure. The administration of the new metropolis being approved by the Privy Council on June 9, Shigeo Otachi, Chief Civil Administrator and Mayor of Shonan Special Municipality, was chosen Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis on June 23.

Tokyo Metropolis has been finally realized as a model city firmly constructed in line with the wartime structure. Much is expected in the future development of the Metropolis under the leadership of the new Governor and with the cooperation of the 8,000,000 Tokyo residents.

Shanghai Settlement Returned to Nanking

Marking another step forward to closer relations between Japan and China, an agreement and items of understanding pertaining to the retrocession to China of the International Settlement of Shanghai were signed on June 30 at Nanking by Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, and Dr. Chu Minyi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China.

The agreement was concluded after complete accord of opinion had been reached between the Chinese Foreign Minister and the Japanese Ambassador who had deliberated with the former on the materialization of the return of the International Settlement under the instructions of the Imperial Government of Japan in accordance with the agreement concluded between the two countries on January 9 this year.

This retrocession which was formally realized on June 30 in accordance with the fundamental ideal of Japan for the construction of a New Order in East Asia is an epoch-making event in the history of China in that it means the complete realization of her independence.

Inflation, Famine Threaten Chungking

Deprived of supply routes in all directions and with each new development in the war situation turning unfavorable to them, Chungking's predicament assumes an ever increasing degree of magnitude and intensity. Forever pursued by the fearful reality of the fast diminishing supply of materials and the startling sky-rocketing of commodity prices, the people under the Chungking regime are suffering untold miseries and privations.

According to various recent reports, the influx of supplies to Chungking seems to be only vociferous mouthings, with alarming shortage of all categories of materials becoming evident day by day.

Irritated by the hardships imposed on them, the people are staging food agitations, rice riots and so forth. With the start cut by the uprising in Langchow in Kansu Province in January of this year, riotings had spread to several provinces by April. The number of rioting mobs is said to total several hundred thousand. The highly-ired inhabitants, on whom excessive demands were made for the construction of a public highway in northwestern China, have risen up in open revolt, armed with farm implements and out-of-date guns. The Chungking army has been forced to make immense sacrifices in order to quell the masses.

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Greed, Conquest and Treachery

By PROF. MITSUAKI KAKEHI

"Hardly any war of history has been the occasion for more hypocrisy and sentimentality than that of the Spanish-American War," declares an American student of political ethics Reinhold Niebuhr in "Moral Man and Immoral Society."

As a matter of fact, hypocrisy and sentimentality characterize the American way in world politics. Under the cover of humanity and peace the United States came not only in possession of a vast area comprising the most wealthy part of North America but also to establish the rule of her "almighty dollar" in other parts of the world. The Americans boast of high ideals that guided the Pilgrim Fathers and other leaders of the early settlers in laying the moral foundation of the new nation. Doubtless they were men of high ideals; but as the life of the new nation grew, their moral legacy was overshadowed and overwhelmed by the growing appetite for land and more wealth.

Before the wars of aggression and the conquest of other peoples began, they were encroaching upon the personal freedom and rights of other people within the boundaries of their new colonies in the form of slavery. Historically, the enslavement of Red Indians was the first slavery in America; however, it was quite insignificant in number and extent as compared with well-known Negro slavery introduced later. It is a significant fact, indicative of American traits, that in the same year of 1620 when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth in New England a Dutch boat disembarked the first "cargo of negroes" at Jamestown in Virginia. "Negro slavery," says an English historian H. G. Wells in his "Outline of History" "was as old as New England; it had been an American institution for over a century and a half before the War of Independence. It was to struggle on for the better part of a century more."

Whipped and Lashed

The worst features of American slavery is summarized by an American writer, Kirby Page, in "Jesus or Christianity," as follows: "In the eyes of the law the slave was not a person, but a thing or piece of property. He was compelled to labor for his master and to render him obedience. He had no right to possess any thing, although many exceptions were made by benevolent owners. He had no adequate safeguards against the cruelty of his master. He had no right of control over his family life, being unable to contract a legal marriage and helpless to protect his wife or children. He had no right of education or religious instruction; and finally he had no right to obtain his freedom. Excessively long hours of labour under the most adverse conditions, inadequate and improper food, unsanitary housing, and the use of the whip were commonplace. Slaves were often horribly mutilated and not infrequently killed by owners and overseers. Slave girls and women were at the mercy of their masters, receiving no protection from the law or public opinion. Husbands and wives were frequently separated, and children were sometimes exported to distant regions."

It is true that slavery was abolished in America as an institution as a result of the Civil War of 1861-65. However, the social status of Negroes has made little improvement. They are treated by the white population as outcasts and inferiors. Discrimination against them covers all phases of life, including political rights, educational facilities, religions worship, travel, transportation and hotel accommodations. "In many sections (of American society)," says the same American author from whose writing foregoing quotations have been made, "if a white man treats a Negro as a brother and an equal, severe penalties are visited upon him. In these communities to invite a coloured person to take a meal with a white family will lead to ostracism and bitter hostility and may even provoke violence. The advocacy of complete political and social equality between Negroes and whites simply will not be tolerated." But the most unpardonably inhuman act is the lynching of Negroes. It is reported that from 1885 to 1925 a total of 4,200 persons were lynched in the United States, of whom 3,182 were Negroes. The following account of the atrocious acts appeared in an American magazine in 1917:

"The hell broke lose. For the greater part of thirty-six hours, Negroes were hunted through the streets like wild animals. A black skin became a death warrant. Man after man, with hands upraised, pleading for his life, was surrounded by groups of men who had never seen him before and who knew nothing about him except that he was black, and stoned to death. An aged Negro, tottering from weakness, was seized and hanged to a pole. Three million dollars' worth of property was destroyed."

In the last World War 400,000 Negroes enlisted in the United States Army and fought bravely for the cause of the nation. But after the war the same old unequal treatment awaited at home. Sir Philip Gibbs, a British journalist, in his book "Since Then," described the sad plight of the black people after the war in these pathetic words: "When the negro division of New York returned its colors to the Union League Club—there was snow that day on their steel hats—Mr. Hughes had made a very moving speech, promising equality of rights and justice for their people after their service on behalf of civilization and liberties of the world. A few months later, in 1919, there were race riots in many cities. The Negroes defended themselves from attack with razors and knives, and there were man hunts in the colored quarters. Crimes of violence were increasing in many States."

After all, the American way in dealing with other peoples, and particularly in exploiting them, in no wise differs from the British way, despite the existence of a few individuals among Americans who are fighting against the hypocrisies and injustices of their people.

American Imperialism

If the American-Mexican war of 1847-48 constituted, as historians assert, the first act of the imperialist expansion of the United States, it was closely related with slavery—a relationship illustrative of the fact that unbounded greed is always the strongest incentive to territorial aggression. The war arose out of the annexation of Texas by the United States, carried out in the preceding year. This new territory, having originally been a part of Mexico, which prohibited slavery, had been largely colonized by Americans from the slave-holding States, and as a result of the activities of those colonists it seceded from Mexico and established itself as an independent state in 1836. Then followed a strong agitation for the annexation of Texas led by the Southern slave-holding interests, and in 1844 the annexation took place and Texas was admitted into the Union as a State, in 1845, thus adding another slave-holding State to the Union.

This virtual act of aggression upon Mexican territory, though carried out under the cloak of annexation of an independent State, led to an overt act of aggression, the Mexican War. By this war American imperialism satisfied its appetite by acquiring a territory of enormous size comprising California, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and part of Colorado. Americans appease their concience by claiming that their country purchased from Mexico that enormous territory at the price of $16,000,000 but the payment of money cannot alter the fact of aggression. Not the seizure but the purchase of territories of other State has been the practice of the American dollar diplomacy. This subtle and yet no less forcible type of imperialism, with all its varied forms, has since been employed most efficiently in the political as well as economic domination of other peoples, particularly in the Western Hemisphere.

Other Victims

The next victims that fell to American greed for territories and resources, were Cuba and the Philippines. Accounts given by different writers of the events that led up to the war offer very little explanation why the United States is justified in opening hostilities. The alleged blowing up by the Cubans of the United States battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana on February 15, 1898 lacks sufficient evidence as the cause of the war. Its whole record is very questionable as observed by an American critic of modern civilization, Reinbold Niebuhr, who states: "Though the little junta, of which Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Lodge were the leaders, had carefully planned the campaign of war so that the Philippines would become ours, the fiction that the fortunes of war had made us the unwilling recipients and custodians of the Philippine Islands was quickly fabricated and exists to this day. We decided to keep the Philippines against their will at the conclusion of a war ostensibly begun to free the Cubans." Another penetrating and astute critic, Moorfield Storey asks: "Why should Cuba with 1,600,000 people have a right to freedom and self-government and the 8,000,000 people who dwell in the Philippines be denied the same right?" In point of fact, when the hostilities started, a movement for Philippine independencee led by General Aguinaldo was already under way. The Filipino forces under this General bravely and successfully fought for America in the hope that she would help them realize their ideal. However, the Americans simply exploited Philippine nationalism in their efforts to overthrow Spanish rule in the Islands, and what the Philippine nationalists received after the war as their reward was disarmament and subjection to American rule. In consequence, the Philippine-American war broke out in 1898, ending, however, in the defeat of the Filipinos and the establishment of the American civil administration in the Islands.

In 1934 the American Government promised the Filipinos by virtue of the Tydings-McDuffie Act the grant of independence after a 10-year transitional commonwealth government, with a Filipino Chief Executive. A year before that, Reinbold Niebuhi, wrote: "A new sentiment in favor of Philippine independence is prompted by the desire of American sugar interests to place Philippine sugar outside of the American tariff wall."

Now that American influences in the Islands have been totally eliminated, it is expected that the leaders of the people there will wisely and rightly guide their destiny.

Acquisition of Hawaii

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, so the legend runs, a treaty of annexation was negotiated by the Government of the Republic of Hawaii with the United States Government, ratified by the Hawaiian Senate, and consummated by a joint resolution of American Congress, July 7, 1989; thus the Hawaiian Islands "Voluntarily" joined the United States. An impartial historian H. G. Wells, however, observes: "As the annexation of Germany and Great Britain in the Pacific threatened to deprive the United States navy of coaling stations in that ocean, a part of the Samoan Islands (1900) and the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) were annexed (1898)." In reality, the activities for the annexation of the Islands were started six years before by the American settlers there, later methods adopted by them being similar to those employed previously as in the case of Texas. Thus Hawaii has become the Territory of Hawaii, an integral part of the United States. Today, in addition to its being the most important base of American military and naval operations in the Pacific against Japan, it is one of the most prosperous territories in the Union, with enormous wealth controlled by a few American sugar planters.

But how did they come to control such fabulous wealth? They explain how their fathers, being the only intellectuals in the Islands then, were placed in a position to take care of lands and resources for the Hawaiian people, which incidentally brought them the wealth of today. However, such black transactions as exchanging acres of fertile lands for bottles of wine were not infrequent among early white settlers as told by Hawaiian victims themselves. It is true that the Americans made every effort, as an observer states, "to bring the educational standards of Hawaii up to the American level and a domestic legislature on the territorial pattern was organized." However the political as well as economic control of the Territory has always remained and remains in the hands of the American planters, who have established themselves as an oligarchy. Hawaii boasts of being "a melting pot of races" and "the Paradise of the Pacific." Certainly it is, except for the existence of this dominant class. Had it boasted only of the peaceful and humanitarian aspects of life, it would have continued its existence as a paradise, however imperfect it may have been. Its boast of American naval might has turned a paradise into a hell since December 8, 1941. It will be a paradise again, and a paradise in a truer and fuller sense, when all American influences therein, together with the naval and military forces and establishments, will have been wiped out. It is recalled that several years previous to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, a few years before the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the King Kalakaua desired to enter into a most intimate relationship with Japan so that the life of the kingdom might be strengthened with Japanese assistance. It will not be long before the Hawaiian people will come to appreciate fully the foresight of their former ruler.

Our review of American imperialism may not be complete without going into the details relating to the operation of the Monroe Doctrine, which affects the countries of Latin America, and particularly the circumstances in which and the method by which the United States acquired the Panama Canal Zone, which is vital for the execution of her imperialistic policy. Since, however, they are the same old stories of "dollar diplomacy," let us skip over them to give space to the review of American East Asiatic policy.

Encroachment Upon East Asia

America's acquisition in 1898 of Hawaii and the Philippines proved to be a most important step in her East Asiatic policy. In the following year the so-called "Open Door" policy was proclaimed by her Secretary of State John Hay, which not only ensured for the United States "the preservation and promotion of American trade," but also supplied her with the grounds for interference in Chinese affairs. In the light of this series of developments, therefore, students of East Asian affairs rightly consider the annexation of the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands as the beginnings of America's encroachment upon this part of the world.

Commenting upon the imperialistic implications of the Monroe Doctrine, an American student of international law stated a few years ago as follows: "The Latin Americans were convinced that the Monroe Doctrine meant that the United States was not interested in protecting the Latin American countries from European aggression for their own good but in order that the United States might itself penetrate that area." The Open Door policy had made a similar impression upon the Japanese people in respect to American interference in Chinese affairs. The ways in which it was applied by American Administrations differ according to the interpretations of their leaders. The fact remains, however, that the results have been of one and the same character the character that aroused suspicion and distrust.

Space will not permit us to review in detail the American methods in East Asian politics in obstructing Japan's legitimate growth, particularly after the Russo-Japanese War. We may, however, examine briefly a few instances in which the egoism and arrogance of the Americans severely tried the patience of the Japanese as a self-respecting, independent people and even threatened their existence as a modern nation.

The first attempt at checking the growth of the national life of Japan was made immediately after the conclusion of the Peace Treaty between Japan and Russia at Portsmouth which was effected through the good offices of President Theodore Roosevelt. It took the form of a private proposal by Edward H. Harriman, an American railway magnate, who happened to be in Japan, for the joint control of the South Manchuria Railway, which Japan had acquired from Russia at enormous cost of life and treasure, and which was to be an important means for protecting Manchuria from Western economic as well as military invasion and thereby to ensure the prosperity of that part of China—conditions essential for the national existence of Japan.

Although this proposal ended in failure, thanks to the farsightedness of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Baron (later Marquis) Komura, who returned from the Portsmouth Conference in time to cancel the provisional agreement reached in his absence, the original design of checkmating Japanese railway interests in Manchuria was not abandoned, and in 1909 Willard Straight, one time American Consul-General in Mukden, induced Secretary of State Philander Knox to revive the scheme that Harriman inaugurated in another form, which was the proposal for the neutralization of the railways in Manchuria. To this both Japan and Russia energetically opposed, thereby frustrating the American plan for the time being. This American East Asiatic policy, however, has been persistently followed by the successive administrations. The Washington Conference, the Nine-Power Treaty, the Stimson Doctrine and the aid-Chungking policy—all have been consistent manifestations of the same principle.

Depriving Japan of Living Space

Apart from technicalities of diplomacy and international law, to the average Japanese the American attempt to bar them from peaceful expansion outside the confines of their overcrowded homeland is totally beyond comprehension. The Japanese have been denied entrance into the United States as immigrants, since 1924, while its vast underpopulated territory with inexhaustible, undeveloped resources, called for their continued service as expert agriculturalists. Many explanations were offered by Americans, the friends of the Japanese as well as the defenders of the American action, on legal, social and economic grounds. Although not convinced by those arguments, the Japanese temporarily dropped their case, wishing not to quarrel with their neighbors, and turned to the Asiatic Continent for a "place in the sun." The Chinese, however, partly acting on the misconceived idea of nationalism and partly encouraged by the American attitude toward Japan, carried out in a most outrageous manner all possible measures of oppressing Japanese who were engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits, despite the fact that the latter were owners of unlimited wealth in land and resources. The Manchurian incident of 1931 and the present China affair are inevitable consequences of the conflict. The Americans, instead of taking a realistic view of Japan's predicament, idly theorized on the issue and aggravated the conflict. What is more, they took the lead in initiating an undeclared war by resorting to an economic blockade of Japan, thus denying Japan any alternative to find living space through peaceful processes.

Simonds Makes Pointed Comment

As if prophesying the present world conflict, the American publicist, Frank H. Simonds, whom we quoted in the opening page, emphatically declared several years ago: "How could or can any one imagine in the light of this record (of failure of the treaties made by the Congress of Vienna), that because war has become more terrible today than it was a century and a quarter ago and inequalities are now chiefly economic rather than political, once the immediate effects of the World War had worn off, men and nations would hold war a greater evil than inequality? How, too, could the English-speaking peoples imagine that they could make morals a matter of the calender and successfuly ban war, now that it had become not only unprofitable but even dangerous for themselves?"

Thus the War of Greater East Asia has been started. Our only regret is that the present leaders of the American people, ignoring the sincere desires not only of the leaders of the Japanese Government but also of many thinking Americans for a pacific settlement of the issue, precipitated the outbreak of hostilities by addressing to the Japanese Government that fatal note of November 26, 1941.

The trend of events we have traced in this short survey are merely the logical outcome of the Anglo-American desire to maintain the status quo of their interests which are scattered throughout the world, their dogged determination not to hold back their hands of exploitation, interference and dictation, but to keep the subjects of their exploitation, interference, and dictation forever halfstarved, ill-fated, and divided.

The Japanese people are now breathing a sigh of relief, having removed forever the Anglo-American bases of subjugation and overlordship in Greater East Asia. Taught by bitter experience, Japan is now determined to free her Eastern neighbors from the shackles of Anglo-American machnations and establish in their midst a sphere founded upon a new order of joint security and common prosperity.

Japan has never entertained any monopolistic designs within such a sphere except those things that are absolutely necessary for their common existence and defense and in a common enterprise of the members of the group that consititute it. Nor has she any such exaggerated notion as to her own importance as is expressed by America's self-exalted President who said of his nation's mission of "freedom and democracy": "Our Bunker Hill of tomorrow may be several thousand miles from Boston, Massachusetts."

Japan is satisfied with her ideal of "Hakko-Ichiu" of affording each and every nation a place and opportunity for its well-being and self-development, while heeding, at the same time, requirements for the harmony, security and development of the whole the ideal that has inspired the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia and in the world.

(End)

Read Next Monday's Feature

"IMPERIALISM IN ACTION"

By Frederick Wiehl

The Most Amazing Story of How Roosevelt's Grasping Minions Have Virtually Crushed the Life Out of the British Empire

Wang Pushes Peace Movement

(Continued From Page 4)

to the reform of the War Council. Through the radical reform of this body, Wang Ching-wei's military leadership has been firmly established. The reform was called for to bring the War Council into harmony with the changed character of the National Government, which, abandoning the former policy of seeking peaceful collaboration with Chungking, has adopted the new policy of fighting it. As the result of this reform, the military command and the military administration have become unified in the hands of Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the War Council. Formerly, the military command and the military administration were under separate control.

Emancipation Is Aim

The aims of the National Government are, as is clear from the declaration of war issued on January 9, 1943, to secure the emancipation of Greater East Asia and to build New China. To this end, it is ready to live and die together with Japan. President Wang Ching-wei gave up the idea of settling the China affair through peace with Chungking, and took the firm resolve to secure the above-mentiond objectives by an appeal to armed force.

The entry of the National Government into the war and its attitude of collaboration with Japan was naturally welcomed enthusiastically by the Japanese Government, which, in a statement, pledged its whole-hearted support of Nanking's policy for the emancipation of East Asia and the construction of a New China. As the first step in the direction of redeeming its pledges, the Japanese Government has carried out the retrocession of the concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. Japan's example was quickly followed by Italy. The anti-Axis Powers, America and Britain, also intimated to Chungking their decision to retrocede their concessions and relinquish extraterritoriality, though these pronouncements were only nominal, seeing that their concessions were mostly under Japanese occupation. At any rate, China has at long last been liberated from the yoke of semi-colonial and inequitable treatment, to which she had been subjected during the last century since the Opium War. Now that she has gained the status of a true independent State, it remains to her to make the best use of what she has got back in the construction of a New China.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1943

Their Only Way Out

According to a recent dispatch from Chungking, the National Christian Council and the American missionaries at Chungking, in separate cable messages to America, have urged the immediate enactment into law of the bill now pending before the Lower House of the American Congress providing for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. It has been reported that the sponsors of the long distance political maneuvers have requested Chairman Dickstein of the House Immigration Committee that their messages be conveyed to the State Department and the United States Senate, asserting that "the revision of the Chinese immigration law would additionally enhance the traditional friendship between China and America and will have a far-reaching effect on international relations."

Since the middle of last May a series of hearings have been in progress before the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee on four bills providing for the repeal of the 61-year old Chinese Exclusion Act, the application of the quota principle to the Chinese, and the extension to the Chinese the right of naturalization. Many witnesses representing a variety of interests, domestic and international, have testified for or against the repeal proposal during the protracted hearings. In fact, due to the very nature of the question involved, the occasion served as a political as well as psychological mirror reflecting the views and attitudes of the Americans not only toward the Chinese but also equally toward all the Oriental nations.

The stand of the proponents of the repeal is easily understandable in view of America's ever-increasing plight in the current war. It is their contention that the annulment of the Exclusion Act and the application of the quota system would have an effect in Asia similar to the effect in Europe and the Americas of the dissolution of the Communist International, that the revocation of the Act would be more effective in strengthening of the morale of the distressed Chungking leaders than the delivery of arms and ammunition to Chungking, that the removal of the discriminatory legislation would have a favorable effect on America's post-war trade with China, that the enactment of the repeal bill as a war measure would be advisable in view of the fact that the "large-scale offensive" against Japan is possible only from China Proper and that the passage of the bill would be a good bait to retain Chungking on the side of the anti-Axis camp, that America's apparent unwillingness to liquidate the discriminatory law against the Chinese has been used by the Japanese as a "propaganda weapon" against the United States and that it is imperative that the Exclusion Act should be repealed as a counter-measure against "Japanese propaganda."

The opponents of the proposal, on the other hand, make no secret of their traditional prejudice and preconceived antipathy toward the Chinese. They have voiced their obstinate opposition with a mixed feeling of apprehension and antagonism, asserting that the revocation of the Act would necessarily create a new minority problem in addition to the numerous already existing minority problems including the Negro problem, that the repeal of the Exclusion Law and the extension of the quota system might flood the American labor market with cheap Chinese labor, and that the modification of the Act as a war measure would result in a "great and irreparable injury to the United States and the United Nations' future destiny" as the Congress of National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution warned in its resolution which was submitted to the Senate Immigration and Naturalization Committee by a Democratic Senator from Mississippi.

The afore-mentioned divergent testimonies may be regarded as a realistic index of the cross-section of American reaction on the issue, inasmuch as they were made by American businessmen, missionaries, military and naval men who formerly had resided in the Orient, as well as by labor leaders, businessmen, politicians, publicists, and churchmen from different sections of the country with varied economic, social, and racial backgrounds.

Stripped of all the pretended reasons, the entire argument can be reduced to two points: on the one hand, the revocation of the Act is desirable for its temporary utilitarian value because it is the least expensive means by which America can exact the greatest sacrifice from Chungking, especially in view of the United States' military plight in the Pacific and on the Asiatic continent; and on the other hand, the deep-rooted American prejudice against Orientals necessarily precludes any friendly consideration of the modification or repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act which stands as the precedent for all the subsequent discriminatory laws enacted by Congress and the various state legislatures against all Asiatic peoples.

No assertion could be more hypocritical than the claim of the proponents of the repeal proposal to the effect that the Exclusion Act is being employed by the Japanese as a "propaganda weapon" to create suspicions in the minds of the Chinese of the sincerity of "China's greatest friend." If America were "China's greatest friend", why did America retain this most unfriendly act for more than sixty years? Who in the world, except perhaps a few selfish officials in Chungking, will be so stupid as to be deluded into believing that Uncle Sam has repented of his 61-year old blunder and that he is now ready to treat the Chinese on the basis of equality and reciprocity with Europeans? The belated attempt to modify or repeal the Exclusion Act as a gesture of good will and friendship, therefore, only further reflects the shrewd opportunism and cheap utilitarianism of Washington's war leaders and their followers.

The advocates of the status quo regarding the Chinese issue, unsophisticated and less tactful than their pseudo-humanitarian compatriots in expressing their likes and dislikes irrespective of temporary expediency or consequences, are at least honest. Nevertheless, sooner or later, these men are bound to reap the bitter fruits of their racial prejudice, preconceived antipathy, stupid egoism, and complacent exclusionism. Judging by their spontaneous utterances, it is quite apparent that they are firmly determined to keep Negroes down in their present miserable status and to deprive other minority groups even of their constitutionally guaranteed rights and privileges. That is why they cannot afford to have the Exclusion Act repealed.

At any rate, whether the Exclusion Act is repealed or not, the traditional prejudicial attitude of Americans toward the Asiatic peoples will basically remain unchanged, and therefore the status of China and the Chinese people in the family of nations, or at least in their relations with America, will remain substantially the same. Under the circumstances, the only practical means conceivable to elevate China's status to its proper and rightful plane is for the Chungking authorities to make an unbiased, disinterested re-examination of the wholly changed situation in East Asia and in the world at large and to reverse their mistaken policy. Only then can there be a permanent and complete liberation of China from the shackles of Anglo-American tyranny and domination and the early consummation of a powerful, unified nation. This is the only way out for the Chungking leaders and the sooner they sever their untenable relations with America and Britain, the better it would be for the salvation of their fatherland and also for their own salvation.

In this connection, the following passage from the statement of Subhas Chandra Bose, the great Indian leader who arrived recently in Japan should give the Chungking men real food for thought:

"Whoever sympathizes with and supports India's independence is automatically India's friend and ally. Last but not least, the adoption by Japan of the new China policy has made the Indian people ask why General Chiang Kai-shek does not try to arrive at an honorable understanding with Japan and why he is allowing himself to be used as a tool by the Anglo-American Powers."

A Year Ago Today

July 5, 1942

Summarizing Japanese naval activities against Chungking during the period of the past six months, authoritative naval quarters today disclosed that Japanese Naval Forces have either sunk or seized the staggering total of 1,005 Chungking vessels, including warships. The grand total includes 110 Chungking war vessels and other ships which were sunk, and 895 ships which were seized.

* * *

Crack Japanese Air Units for two successive days, July 4 and 5, carried out furious aerial raids on Hengyang and Lingling, key enemy bases on the Siang River in the southern part of Honan Province, and destroyed American military facilities built on the Hengyang airfield.

Why I Like Japan

By PIO DURAN

(From the Philippine Review)

(A steadfast exponent of Japanese-Filipino collaboration, Pio Duran is today the director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Kalibapi. Since the arrival of the Japanese troops into the Islands, he has been one of the outstanding interpreters of Japan to the people of the Philippines. He has two sons who have been named after Japanese war heroes, Togo and Kuroki, the second son, Kuroki, also answering to the name of Nogi.)

"The world as one household"—that is the finality of the ambition of a people now leading a crusade in Asia against its oppressors. It is the fundamental basis upon which the mightiest Empire of the East was founded; more than that, it is the commandment from the Gods above to the first of an unbroken line of Emperors fully 2603 years ago that inspired the creation of an Empire coeval with heaven and earth.

No other people in the world have evaluated the spirit above matter more than the Japanese have done. In the material achievements in science, commerce, and other human activities, one always hears the Japanese explain that these were all possible of accomplishment because of an unseen, inspirational, guiding and generating power not susceptible of explanation by words, not capable of perception by man's senses, and yet eternally known to him and to his people to be the Spirit of Nippon. I like Japan for that.

Accurate Description Hard

A correct and accurate description of that term is hard to translate into words, for it will fail to be inclusive of all the conceivable inherent virtues thereof. Nevertheless, it is susceptible of comprehension through proper approach and appreciation and perchance, I may say, perception of its articulate manifestations in the daily life of the Japanese people.

Let us begin with patriotism, it being the most common descriptive term oftentimes associated and even confused with the "Japanese Spirit." To the Japanese mind what we term "patriotism" is more than love for one's country. Rather, it is the loyalty to the Emperor. That loyalty transcends the ordinary, abstract affection for one's native land. It is a personal attachment, the roots of which may be traced through the ancient pre-historic era of Japanese civilization to the mythological period.

What makes the Japanese soldier without peer in all the world? It is his loyalty to his August Emperor for whom and in whose service he would gladly lay down his life. As that learned Yutaka Hibino says in his book, Nippon Shindo Ron:

"....Each one of the Empire offers true-hearted loyalty to his Emperor, never neglecting the Imperial Commands. The people serve their Emperor with greater affection than the child accords its mother, with greater fear than the trembling son feels for his stern father....The subjects of Japan whether from the waterside or from the mountain are ever ready to serve their Emperor with their last breath. Weapon in hand they will devote themselves unreservedly to driving out the enemies of their Sovereign. I do not hesitate to maintain that this is the true spirit of the subjects of Japan."

Envied and Admired

The loyalty of the Japanese soldier is the envy and admiration of all the world. It is this all-consuming passion that has endowed him with undaunted courage and valor, with the will to win and to conquer, and with the vision of exalted service to his August Emperor. This is why he has always conquered, has always won, and has never known defeat. His spirit of loyalty is his shining shield, his invincible armor, his unending inspiration.

It is hard for a foreigner to understand the true nature of that loyalty but I shall try to explain what its source and meaning are. The Sovereign of Japan occupies a three-fold position in the hearts of the Japanese people. Firstly, He is the descendant of the Sun-Goddess and on earth He is the Father of that great family known as the Japanese nation. Thirdly, He is the Sovereign of Japan from whom all sovereign powers emanate and as such is the sole and only arbiter of all political matters in the Empire.

Loyalty to country as we conceive it does not have the three cardinal elements pointed out above and at best it is but an impersonal and detached feeling isolated as it were from the noblest concepts arising out of religion and fatherly love.

Loyalty goes hand in hand with courage and valor. To the Japanese fighting services nothing is more important than loyalty and courage especially in the field of battle. The role which personal valor plays in the life of the Japanese soldier may perhaps be clearly brought to mind by citing contemporaneous events well within the reach of our memory.

The life of the individual in the Japanese perspective is only valuable and useful in so far as it can be of utility for the promotion of the welfare and existence of that one great family known as the Great Japanese nation of which the Emperor is the head. To comprehend fully the meaning of that statement, I shall quote from one of Fleet-Admiral Togo's instructions to his men:

"Do not be concerned that our guns are smaller than those of the enemy. If you get away from them because you find their shells are concentrated upon you, while your shells do not reach them, it shows that you have neither courage nor wisdom. In that way, you can never win victory. Advance further and enter our shooting range before you fire."

Safety Secondary

As will be seen from the foregoing instructions, Fleet-Admiral Togo regards not so much the safety of his men as their ability and accuracy to inflict damage on the enemy.

This phase of Japanese psychology may perhaps be made clearer by illustrating differences of points of view between the Japanese and the Anglo-Saxon fighting forces. It is not an uncommon experiment for the Americans to try to devise ways and means by which bombs could be dropped and directed, and warships maneuvered by means of radio devices operated from land, the idea being to avoid sacrifice of human lives. To the Japanese fighting forces, however, experiments of such nature are not commonly entertained for to them the human element is precisely the vibrant factor that generates and stimulates the desire to sacrifice for the State. It is the one factor that converts the Japanese nation into one living, solid and united whole in the service of the Emperor.

Are Eloquent Proofs

The three human bombs which immortalized the Japanese capture of Shanghai in 1932; the heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla that entered Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941; as well as the Japanese airmen who deliberately crashed their planes against the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle-cruiser Repulse are eloquent proofs of this psychological national trait of despising completely the safety and value of human lives in the interest of the nation.

But this valor is not confined only among the fighting forces of the Empire. It is the spirit in which the Japanese child is born, through which he grows to manhood, and which he carries unto his grave. Anyone who has read and analyzed the history, the traditions and customs of the Japanese peoples knows that each and everyone of the one hundred million Japanese men and women should the occasion arise, would prefer to commit hara-kiri or suicide to a national scale rather than see the downfall of the Japanese nation. To the mind of the Japanese nothing could be more glorious than the exhibition of courage in death for the service of his Emperor and State. Hence the last words of a dying Japanese soldier are always: Tenno Heika Banzai! At the time these words are uttered the Japanese soldier reaches the most sublime phase of human life for at that moment his departing spirit becomes suddenly confused with those of his innumerable ancestors who had preceded him and his mind becomes engulfed in one last reverential prayer for his Emperor. That is the courage and loyalty as the Japanese conceives it. I like and admire Japan for that.

Report from Tokyo

(The following series of articles have been taken from ex-envoy Joseph C. Grew's newly published book which appeared in the United States subsequent to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.)

Part I

There are many questions which we have been asking ourselves since the grim forenoon of December 7, 1941. Some of these questions will be answered only by the historians of the far future. Why did Japan attack the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations? Why did the Japanese wish to destroy us? Why did they risk the venture of war with our peoples, who are known for industrial power and for potential military capacity? Did the Japanese indeed make the most monumental miscalculation in all history? Are they foolish fanatics who have chosen a suicidal war as the only way out from their humiliation by Chinese resistance? Questions such as these have been asked ever since my return from Tokyo.

I fear, alas, that no man living could answer all of these questions. If there is anyone who knows all the answers, I for one would like to learn from him. I know that there are many important points about the Japanese mind and spirit which have puzzled and troubled me, and which are probably not clear to the Japanese themselves. Nevertheless, I will put before you two of the main questions, and try to give answers to them which I believe come near to the heart of the matter.

First, why did the Japanese make this war upon us?

The Japanese attitude toward the English-speaking peoples is based on a concept of Japanese superiority and strength and of our inferiority and weakness. A part of it is—in the Japanese view—logical, matter-of-fact, and well founded.

Contemptuous of Americans

The Japanese have known what we thought of them—that they were little fellows physically, that they were imitative, that they were not really very important in the world of men and nations. Believe me, I have been shamed more than once by the braggadocio, self-confidence and condescension manifested by our English-speaking peoples; and I have grown apprehensive as, through the years, I have observed the Japanese observing us. I have realized the cold, withering contempt of the Japanese for those of our race who gloried in power without possessing the fundamentals of power, or who complacently viewed the possibility of war with Japan without understanding how formidable the Japanese really were.

The Japanese have made comparisons not favorable to us. They have pointed to their own thrift and compared it with our wastefulness. They have looked at their own national unity and national reverence and have contrasted it with our partisanship and our readiness to laugh at ourselves. They have seen the comforts with which we have surrounded ourselves, and they envy us for these even while they despise us for our possession and enjoyment of them.

It is not meaningless that in Japanese thought "Oriental culture" stands as the antithesis to luxury. To many Japanese, culture means a Spartan ability to endure hard work, hard living, and hard fighting. They look upon us as boastful, vainglorious, rich, and flabby. They think that we are physically soft. They think that our minds are filled with gross considerations of comfort, personal greed, and shallow partisanship.

(To Be Continued)

Turning the Tables

WANG CHING-WEI PUSHES DRIVE TO SET UP MODEL PEACE ZONES

New People's Movement Carried Out With Greater Vigor—Results So Far Extremely Successful

By KAZUO UMEHARA

(From the Sozo)

It is said that the participation of the National Government in the war on January 9, this year, was the occasion for "a change in Japan's policy toward China" and for "the entry of Sino-Japanese relations upon a new stage." There is no reason to refute this interpretation, but in this big historic drama, "January 9" furnished only one motive; the root cause may be traced to December 8, 1941, or further back. That is to say, it was the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that caused a fundamental change in the concept on the way the China affair should be settled.

In the eyes of Japan who recognizes the legitimacy of the Nanking Government, Chungking is a rebel local regime. By adjusting diplomatic relations with the legitimate Nanking Government, therefore, it may be said—subjectively, at least—that the China affair can be settled, but in existing circumstances, such subjectivism is impermissible. For the focal point of the China affair is not the "regime" at Chungking but the fact that China is sharply split up into two camps in regard to the course to be followed for the construction of New China. The Nanking Government represents one section of opinion and the Chungking regime the other. Nanking is allied with Japan, while Chungking is abjectly associated with America and Britain. It is obvious that the China affair in such a setting can no longer be settled simply through Sino-Japanese parleys.

Konoye Formula

The Konoye Cabinet regarded the China affair as a "civil war of East Asia" and sought to remedy it by the application of the concept of "a new order of East Asia," a compound of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Greater Asia principle and Japan's grand idea of "Hakko Ichiu." On the other hand, Chiang Kai-shek and his anti-Japanese following defined it as "Japan's war of aggression against China," and asserted that the only solution lay along "resistance against Japan." This ideological conflict lies at the bottom of the affair. It remained in spite of the reinstatement in Nanking of the National Government; notwithstanding many attempts made by the National Government to bring Chungking to the realization of the situation. The National Government was not, as a matter of fact, sufficiently strong to be able to make its influence felt to remove this big antagonism, and it necessarily required Japan's assistance. In such circumstances, there was inevitably created between Nanking and Chungking the same wide gap as that existing between Japan and Chungking.

Many political, economic and cultural activities launched by the Nanking Government since its establishment have nevertheless brought better results than one might have expected from a regime of its position and strength. It is noticeable that during the past three years, there has occured a marked change in the relative strength of "peace" and "war" camps in China, and the Nanking Government has gained considerably in influence. As its influence increased, its basic policy, which originally stood for peace through conciliation with Chungking, gradually inclined toward the establishment of peace by the application of actual force. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941 furnished one important occasion for this change of course. The Chungking regime declared war against Japan and other Axis Powers almost simultaneously with the outbreak of this war, thereby aligning itself definitely with the anti-Axis camp. On the other hand, the entry of the Nanking Government into the war took place a year later, but it must be noted that its actual change of policy and its alignment with the Axis camp go further back, in effect, than the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Made Camphor Injection

The series of reverses which America and Britain suffered at the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia raised the position of Chungking relatively within the anti-Axis camp. When America and Britain were despondent because of their debacles, Chungking attempted, so to speak, a camphor injection into the dejected spirit of its friends by giving an exaggerated version of the value of an offensive against Japan with China as the base. By offering them the free use of its bases, Chungking asked America and Britain for the supply of materials. America and Britain may or may not have concurred entirely in Chungking's presentation of the situation, but there was no denying the fact that geographically the Chungking territory constitutes for the anti-Axis camp the first-line base of attack against Japan.

In a statement issued immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Wang Ching-wei declared that his Government was prepared to take part in the war at any time. Traversing the opinion held by some people that the participation of the National Government was meaningless because it was not possessed of any great strength, he pointed to the fact that the anti-Axis camp contained many small countries with little actual strength. The fact that Chungking had already declared war against the Axis Powers made it all the more necessary for Nanking to join the war on the Axis side, he declared.

The National Government was thus keenly alive to the necessity of taking part in the war, but it had to devote the one year preceding its actual participation to the consolidation of its position and the establishment of the wartime structure so that it might make a really valuable contribution once it joined the war. This one year thus adds an illustrious page to the history of the National Government. During this year, the policy of the National Government toward Chungking had steadily been changing from that of conciliation into that of armed subjugation. This change was inevitable both from the necessity of control over the people under its jurisdiction and from that of collaboration with Japan who had declared war upon America and Britain. With the China affair merged in the War of Greater East Asia and with all the principles so far evolved for the settlement of the China affair meeting with little response from the other side, it was imperative that military tactics should supplant political tactics.

Regional Peace Pushed

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government has completely abandoned the practice which it had formerly applied most diligently of trying to awaken Chungking to the folly of its course, as the War has put a virtual end to the idea of restoring general peace in China through a change of attitude on the part of the Chungking regime. The first task taken up by that Government to meet the new situation was the movement for restoring peace regionally, and the rural pacification work is a concrete expression of this movement. This is an attempt to extend the peace areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government. To secure a firm hold on the territory under its rule, to draw a clear line of demarcation between friendly and hostile elements and to form a correct estimate of the relative strengths of its own and antagonistic forces are matters of great consequence for the National Govenment which is now determined to down the Chungking regime by armed force.

The National Government is also carrying on the New People's Movement vigorously. The national movements so far launched by that Government have been mostly social and cultural, few partaking of a political character. This was only natural, considering that the goal of that Government was to secure, for the sake of peace, Chungking's reconsideration of its attitude of resistance. Chungking did not figure as the object of its hostile attention. The New People's Movement falls under an entirely different category, however. The National Government's mind is now definitely made up on the armed subjugation of Chungking by collaboration with Japan, and it is along this line that the movement is being pushed forward.

Another important measure taken by the National Government refers

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